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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH



REPORTS

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

AND OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960





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CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

I.

REPORT

OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR

1960

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

ANNUAL HEALTH REPORT, 1960

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(as at 31st December, 1960).

Chairman :

COUN. MRS. M. SWIFT

Vice-Chairman :

COUN. F. L. MACKMAN

THE MAYOR, COUN. J. A. SAVAGE (*ex-officio*)

CHAIRMAN, FINANCE COMMITTEE (*ex-officio*)

ALD. H. R. HORRELL

ALD. A. L. ROBINSON, M.B.E.

COUN. A. W. L. ADAMS

COUN. A. W. CLEMENTS

COUN. C. A. CROSS

COUN. C. E. HALL

COUN. C. V. HALL

COUN. R. LAXTON

COUN. P. E. PALMER

COUN. H. S. ROBINSON

COUN. ALBERT SMITH

COUN. G. A. SMITH

COUN. G. TYERS

Medical Officer of Health :

W. G. SMEATON, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., Barrister-at-Law

Assistant Medical Officer of Health :

DIANA MCKNIGHT, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.P.H.

City Health Department,
Town Hall,
Peterborough.
Telephone No. 2241, ext. 25.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors
of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

It gives me much pleasure to present my Annual Report for the year 1960.

Again statistics were very satisfactory and compare favourably with those of England and Wales. No serious cases of infectious disease occurred in the city during this year, with the exception of an outbreak of streptococcal infection in Thorpe Hall Maternity Unit, a detailed report of which is given in the body of my report.

Although I am reporting for the year 1960, the recent census return showing the population of the city to be 62,031 rather belies the figure of 56,980 given as the estimated population for mid. 1960, indicating that the city is a rapidly expanding Local Authority now attaining the right to administrative autonomy according to the provisions of the Local Government Act, 1958.

The slum clearance programme is proceeding very satisfactorily as will be seen from the summary given in my report.

The Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, has proved very welcome in giving Local Authorities more control on caravan sites by imposing uniform sanitary conditions which must be complied with by all site owners.

I am much indebted to the Clerk of the Nene River Board for taking action against the houseboats which have always been a menace to public health. The Chief Public Health Inspector has also been a great help in keeping constant surveillance on this problem.

In conclusion I wish to convey my thanks to the Mayor and Members of the Council for their continued support, and the County Medical Officer for his co-operation, and to acknowledge the assistance given by the Chief Public Health Inspector and all other officers of the Council.

Yours faithfully,

W. G. SMEATON.

August, 1961.

SECTION I

STATISTICS

Population.

The Registrar-General's estimated mid-year population for Peterborough is 56,980, which shows an increase of 930 over that of last year. The natural increase, i.e. excess of births over deaths was 607.

Birth Rate.

The Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population was 21.36. The national figure was 17.1.

The number of live births born during 1960 was 1,217, of which 617 were males and 600 were females. There were 65 illegitimate births during 1960, an increase of 6 on the previous year.

There was an increase in the number of stillbirths during the year, the total figure being 25 as compared with 23 during 1959. The Still Birth Rate was 20.13 as compared with the national figure of 19.8.

Death Rate.

The crude Death Rate for the year was 10.71 per 1,000 population while the Index Death Rate was 10.59. The national figure for 1960 was 11.5.

There were 304 deaths due to circulatory diseases, showing a decrease of 6 over the previous year. 99 of these deaths were due to vascular lesions of the nervous system, a decrease of 15 compared with last year. Deaths from coronary diseases accounted for 90, a decrease of 16 on last year's figure.

Malignant diseases accounted for 116 deaths, a decrease of 4 on the 1959 figure. Of these deaths 22 were due to carcinoma of the lung and bronchus, a decrease of 2 compared with last year.

Deaths due to motor vehicle accidents were 11, an increase of 3 compared with the 1959 figure. The number of deaths due to all other accidents was 13 as compared with 19 in 1959.

Infant Mortality Rate.

23 infants under the age of 1 year died during 1960, the same as last year. The Infant Mortality Rate was 18.80 and is considerably lower than the record low figure of 20.72 attained for this city last year.

Maternal Mortality Rate.

No deaths occurred under this heading during 1960.

SECTION II

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The overall number of notifications of infectious diseases received during 1960 showed a slight decrease in comparison with the previous year, although there was an increase in the number of cases of puerperal pyrexia, dysentery and food poisoning.

Scarlet Fever.

There were 5 cases of scarlet fever notified during the year, this being a decrease of 6 on the 1959 figure.

Diphtheria.

It is again to be noted that there were no cases of diphtheria notified in the city.

Measles.

There were 141 cases of measles notified during the year as compared with 212 in 1959.

Whooping Cough.

The number of whooping cough cases notified during 1960 was 43 compared with 45 in 1959.

Acute Pneumonia.

There was a decrease in the number of cases of pneumonia notified, the figure for 1960 being 22 as compared with the figure of 34 in 1959.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

During 1960 there were 48 cases of puerperal pyrexia notified compared with only 5 cases in 1959.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

It is pleasing to note that there were no cases of poliomyelitis notified during 1960, the same as in 1959.

Dysentery.

17 cases of dysentery were notified during 1960 whereas there were no cases notified during 1959.

Tuberculosis.

The number of cases of tuberculosis notified during 1960 were 32, an increase of 2 on the 1959 figure.

Food Poisoning.

It is to be noted that 21 cases of food poisoning were notified during 1960 whereas only 5 such cases were notified in 1959. Of these 21 cases, 20 were the result of an outbreak in the County Council Part III accommodation. The affected persons all made an uneventful recovery within twenty-four hours. Investigations found that the agent causing the outbreak was *clostridium welchii* type A, which had contaminated a quantity of minced meat.

Anthrax.

Under the requirements of the Factories Act, 1937, it is necessary to notify the Chief Inspector of Factories of any cases of anthrax contracted in any factory. In addition, all cases of anthrax must now be notified to the Medical Officer of Health under the provisions of the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Amendment Regulations, 1960.

Streptococcal Infection.

Coinciding with improved environmental conditions, enhanced sterile techniques and the introduction of antibiotic therapy, the haemolytic streptococcus has lost much of its former terrors in association with puerperal cases. It is capable however, unfortunately, on occasions, of raising itself to its former formidable proportions and, in spite of all precautions, causing considerable tragedy. This was amply demonstrated in an outbreak of streptococcal infection occurring at Thorpe Hall Maternity Unit in March-April, 1960.

The organism responsible was identified as *B* haemolytic streptococcus, Lancefield Group A, Griffith type 5/27/44. This outbreak was unique and unprecedented insofar as the organism assumed virulent neurotropic propensities and struck with lightning rapidity on infants.

Of forty eight infants at risk twenty one were affected. Of these, seven developed streptococcal meningitis (of whom five died), six developed infected lesions of the skin and bacteriological evidence of infection of the umbilical cord was obtained in a further eight.

The control measures taken consisted of temporary closure of the unit, cleaning and disinfection of the premises, investigation of all contacts, and isolation and treatment of cases. Prophylactic penicillin was given in appropriate cases. Frequent meetings of the Hospital Control of Infections Committee were held on which were represented the Medical Officers of Health of the City and County. The Ministry of Health also made representation during this crisis.

SECTION III

ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

The Weather.

1960 tended to be rather wet on the whole with only 3 months having falls of less than average.

There were no droughts and the number of days with rain (204) showed an appreciable increase on the average (163).

The summer months (April-September) had a total of 11.63 ins.—rather wet after a fairly dry start.

Records of the rainfall at the Sewage Purification Works, Fengate, Peterborough, were kindly supplied by the City Engineer's Department, and Table VII, showing the rainfall month by month will be found in the Appendix.

Housing.

The number of persons on the waiting list on 1st January, 1961, was 1189, which shows an increase of 15 as compared with the figure at 1st January, 1960.

In accordance with the proposals submitted to the Minister of Housing and Local Government under the requirements of the Housing Repairs and Rent Act, 1954, the original number of unfit houses recommended for demolition was 427 and, at that time, the Council decided to provide at least 60 Council houses per year for re-housing until the programme was completed.

A summary is shown below :—

			<i>Up to 31st December, 1959</i>	<i>During 1960</i>
Houses dealt with in Clearance Areas	...		316	37
Individual Unfit Houses...	...	...	21	32
Individual Unfit Houses owned by the City Council	...	...	2	2
Total	...	...	339	71
Grand Total	...	...	410	

The City Council have authorised the allocation of a further 60 Corporation houses for slum clearance during 1961 and the slum clearance programme will proceed accordingly.

Water Supply.

There has been no change in the source of the Corporation's supply.

During the year all treated water was satisfactory in quality and quantity.

Bacteriological examination of raw and chlorinated water at source, also of mains water, made weekly by Public Health Laboratory, Peterborough Memorial Hospital. In addition, bacteriological and chemical examination of raw water at source made monthly, and mains water six monthly, by inde-

pendent analyst. The raw water usually falls into Class I (excellent). Only very occasionally at one source at times of low water table does it fall below that standard. The only treatment is simple chlorination of the water when it enters the supply mains at source. The chlorinated water put into supply from both sources is always 'very satisfactory.'

The water is not plumbo-solvent.

Chlorination is the only action required and taken in respect of any form of contamination.

The average daily consumption in the city was 3,192,000 gallons, which represents a decrease of 380,000 gallons per day over last year and a consumption of 56.02 gallons per head per day. In addition, 1,720,000 gallons were supplied to neighbouring authorities, representing an increase of 135,000 gallons per day on the 1959 figure. The number of dwellings within the city with direct water supplied by tap in the house was 19,332, and the number supplied by standpipe 253.

I append below reports on examinations of raw and treated waters :—

Report on examination of raw water.

ETTON :—Water taken from Etton Waterworks at 8.15 a.m. 15/6/60

WILSTHORPE :—Water taken from Wilsthorpe Waterworks at 10.0 a.m. 15/6/60

	<i>Etton</i>	<i>Wilsthorpe</i>
This water contains per million parts :—		
Total Solids dried 180°C.	460.00	490.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine	35.50	39.05
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate	0.62	1.62
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite	0.003	Absent
Free and Saline Ammonia	0.088	0.008
Albuminoid Ammonia	0.064	0.004
Temporary Hardness	250.00	230.00
Permanent Hardness	85.00	145.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄	0.08	0.04
pH value	7.10	7.00
Appearance	Clear and bright	
Odour	None	None
Taste and Colour	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs.	5	3
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs.	0	1
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs.	1	3
Coli-aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs.	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive)	Absent in 100 mls.	Absent in 100 mls.

Observations :—

ETTON :—This water falls into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.3 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

WILSTHORPE :—This water falls into Class 1 ("excellent") of the Ministry of Health's classification of piped water supplies. The chlorine dosage of 0.4 part per million should be an ample safeguard of the bacterial purity of the water passing into public supply.

Report on examination of treated water.

Mark 1 : Chlorinated Water taken from Tap at Cloakroom, Town Hall, Peterborough, on 21/6/60.

2 : Chlorinated Water taken from Yard Tap at No. 1 Bread Street, Peterborough, on 21/6/60.

3 : Chlorinated Water taken from Yard Tap at 269 Longthorpe, Peterborough, on 21/6/60.

	1.	2.	3.
This water contains per million parts :—			
Total Solids dried 180°C. ...	480.00	480.00	485.00
Suspended Matter ...	Absent	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as chlorine ...	35.50	39.05	39.05
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrate ...	1.50	1.00	1.25
Oxidised Nitrogen as nitrite ...	Absent	Absent	0.004
Free and saline Ammonia ...	0.160	0.160	0.056
Albuminoid Ammonia ...	0.040	0.048	0.028
Temporary Hardness ...	230.00	235.00	235.00
Permanent Hardness ...	140.00	140.00	129.00
Oxygen absorbed in 4 hrs. @ 80°F. from N/80 KMnO ₄ ...	0.12	0.08	0.08
pH value ...	7.20	7.20	7.20
Appearance ...	Clear and bright in all		
Odour ...	None	None	None
Taste and Colour ...	Normal	Normal	Normal
Heavy Metals ...	Absent	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine ...	Absent	0.10	Absent
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar at 21°C. in 72 hrs. ...	3	4	7
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 24 hrs. ...	1	2	4
No. of colonies developing per ml. on agar 37°C. in 48 hrs. ...	3	4	6
Coli—aerogenes count per 100 mls. at 37°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0	0
Faecal coli count per 100 mls. at 44°C. in 48 hrs. ...	0	0	0
Bacillus Coli (Presumptive) Absent in ...	100 mls.	100 mls.	100 mls.

Observations :—

These waters all fell into Class 1 (“excellent”) of the Ministry of Health’s classification of piped water supplies.

These waters were also of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

Public Slipper Baths.

The number of persons using the Corporation’s Public Slipper Baths was 27,417, which represents a weekly average of 527. This represents a decrease of 23 persons a week as compared with 1959. Once again the number of males who made use of the facilities was far in excess of the females. The number of old age pensioners who made use of the Baths was 393 as compared with 530 in the previous year.

Open Air Swimming Pools.

The Public Swimming Pool was open to the public from 7 a.m. to 9 p.m. daily from 30th April to 11th September. The number of bathers was 154,458 and the number of spectators was 22,643. This shows a decrease in swimmers and spectators over the figures of 1959, which were 210,330 swimmers and 32,037 spectators. Regular samples of water were taken from the pool and submitted for laboratory examination. All the samples showed the water to be of suitable bacterial and chemical quality for use in the Swimming Pool.

The Swimming Pool uses water from the town main supply, both for the initial filling and make-up purposes, the source being the Lincolnshire limestone. The water is continuously circulated during opening hours through the filtration plant, being turned over every six hours. It is chemically treated for the removal of impurities and sterilised by chlorination prior to entering the pool.

Public Cleansing and Scavenging.

There are approximately 21,800 moveable ashbins in the city.

Drainage and Sewerage.

Work commenced on the construction of the Southern Orbital Sewer and was 70% complete at the end of the year. This large diameter sewer is the first stage in the programme for the opening up development on the west side of the City. A contract is now being prepared for the second stage which comprises the construction of a main sewer from its junction with the Southern Orbital Sewer northwards to Westwood airfield.

Consultants have been appointed to prepare a scheme for the extension of the Sewage Disposal Works, made necessary by the development of the City.

Closet Accommodation.

There are still 43 buckets and one tank to be emptied weekly by the City Engineer’s Department, in addition to the 27 buckets in the Newark area.

SECTION IV

MISCELLANEOUS

International Certificates.

During the year 328 International Certificates were franked in the Department. These were made up as follows :—

Smallpox	...	...	...	266
Cholera	...	...	...	43
Others	...	...	...	19

National Assistance Act, 1948—Section 47.

One person in need of care and attention was removed under an Emergency Order suffering from grave chronic disease. The local magistrates extended the Emergency Order, but later allowed the patient to go to London on the assurance of his solicitors that he would have somewhere to go and receive proper care and attention. Some weeks later, however, this man was picked up by the local police in Peterborough in a very poor condition of health. An Emergency Order for his detention was obtained and subsequently extended by the local magistrates.

Medical Examinations.

37 medical examinations were carried out for persons entering the employment of the Corporation and 4 were carried out for the Combined Police Authority.

APPENDIX

GENERAL STATISTICS FOR 1960.

Area of the City in Acres	...	...	...	...	10,022
Population : Census 1951	...	...	...	...	53,412
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1959)...	...	...	...	...	56,050
Registrar-General's Estimate (Mid. 1960)	...	...	...	...	*56,980
Density of Population : Persons per acre	...	...	...	...	5.68
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1959)	...	...	...	...	19,184
Number of Inhabited Houses (end of 1960)	...	...	...	...	19,590
Housing Density : Houses per acre	...	...	...	...	1.95
Mean number of occupants per house	...	...	...	...	2.9
Rateable value as at 1st October, 1960	...	...	...	...	£909,039
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	£3,734/3/4½

*Statistics in this Report are based on this estimate of resident population.

VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1960.

Live Births.

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	586	566	1,152
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	31	34	65
Total Live Births	...	...	...	...	...	617	600	1,217

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated resident population :	21.36
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births :	5.34%

Still Births.

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	...	10	14	24
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	...	—	1	1
Total Still Births	...	...	...	...	...	10	15	25

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) births :	20.13
Still Birth Rate per 1,000 population :	0.44
Total Birth Rate (Live and Still) per 1,000 population :	21.80

(Comparability Factor 1.00).

Deaths.

						<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
Numbers during year	...	...	...	...	...	326	284	610
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 population :								10.71
Index Death Rate per 1,000 population :								10.59

(Comparability Factor 0.99).

Maternal Mortality.

(Number of women dying as a result of childbirth—
Heading No. 30 in the Registrar-General's Short List)

	<i>Deaths</i>	<i>Rate per 1,000 Total Births</i>
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	—	0.00

Infant Mortality.

(Deaths of Infants under one year of age) :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	14	9	23
Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births—Total			18.80
„ „ „ „ 1,000 „ „ —Legitimate			19.09
„ „ „ „ 1,000 „ „ —Illegitimate			15.38

Neonatal Mortality.

(Deaths of Infants under four weeks of age) :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	10	7	17
Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			13.97

Early Neonatal Mortality.

(Deaths of Infants under one week of age) :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	7	5	12
Early Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births :			9.86

Perinatal Mortality.

(Still Births and Deaths under one week) :

	<i>Male</i>	<i>Female</i>	<i>Total</i>
	17	20	37
Perinatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 total (Live and Still) Births :			29.79

OTHER STATISTICS, 1960

Deaths from Coronary Disease, Angina (all ages)	...	...	...	90
„ „ other Cardiac Conditions (all ages)	...	...	...	94
„ „ Malignant Neoplasm (all ages)	...	...	...	116
„ „ Measles (all ages)	...	...	...	0
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	...	...	0

TABLE I.

**BIRTH-RATES, DEATH-RATES, ANALYSIS OF MORTALITY,
MATERNAL DEATH-RATES AND CASE RATES FOR CERTAIN
INFECTIOUS DISEASES FOR THE YEAR 1960.**

Figures for the City of Peterborough and, where available,
for England and Wales.

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Civilian Population</i>	
BIRTHS :—			
Live	1217	21.36	17.1
Still	25	0.44	0.35
DEATHS :—			
All causes	610	10.71	11.5
Typhoid and Paratyphoid fevers	0	0.00	—
Whooping Cough	0	0.00	0.00
Diphtheria	0	0.00	0.00
Tuberculosis	1	0.02	0.07
Influenza	0	0.00	0.02
Smallpox	0	0.00	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)	0	0.00	0.00
Pneumonia	36	0.63	0.55
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Typhoid Fever	—	0.00	0.00
Paratyphoid Fever	—	0.00	0.01
Meningococcal Infection	2	0.04	0.01
Scarlet Fever	5	0.09	0.70
Whooping Cough	43	0.75	1.27
Diphtheria	—	0.00	0.00
Erysipelas	2	0.04	0.06
Smallpox	—	0.00	0.00
Measles	141	2.47	3.48
Pneumonia	22	0.39	0.32
Acute Poliomyelitis (including Polioencephalitis)			
Paralytic	—	0.00	0.01
Non-Paralytic	—	0.00	0.00
Food Poisoning	21	0.37	0.17
Acute Encephalitis :—			
Infective	—	0.00	0.00
Post-infectious	—	0.00	0.00
Malaria	—	0.00	—
Dysentery	17	0.30	0.95
Ophthalmia neonatorum	—	0.00	0.02

	<i>City of Peterborough</i>		<i>England and Wales</i>
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Live Births</i>	
MORTALITY :—			
Infant Deaths under one year of age	23	18.80	21.9
Infant Deaths under four weeks of age	17	13.97	—
Infant Deaths under one week of age	12	9.86	—
	<i>Nos.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Total Births</i>	
Women dying as a result of child-birth	0	0.00	—
NOTIFICATIONS :—			
Puerperal Pyrexia	48	38.65	—

TABLE II.
STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF CAUSES OF DEATH, 1960.

<i>Causes of Death as given in the Registrar-General's Short List</i>	<i>Numbers</i>			<i>Rates per 1,000 pop.</i>	<i>Rates per 1,000 Deaths</i>
	<i>M.</i>	<i>F.</i>	<i>Total</i>		
Tuberculosis, Respiratory ...	1	0	1	0.018	1.639
Tuberculosis, Other ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Syphilitic Disease ...	1	1	2	0.035	3.279
Diphtheria ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Whooping Cough ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Meningococcal Infections ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Measles ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Other infective and parasitic Diseases ...	1	0	1	0.018	1.639
Malignant Neoplasm : stomach	11	11	22	0.386	36.065
Malignant Neoplasm : lung, bronchus ...	20	2	22	0.386	36.065
Malignant Neoplasm : breast	0	12	12	0.211	19.672
Malignant Neoplasm : uterus	0	2	2	0.035	3.279
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms ...	35	23	58	1.018	95.081
Leukaemia, Aleukaemia ...	0	1	1	0.018	1.639
Diabetes ...	3	4	7	0.123	11.475
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System ...	42	57	99	1.737	162.294
Coronary Disease, Angina ...	60	30	90	1.58	147.54
Hypertension with heart disease	5	3	8	0.14	13.115
Other heart disease ...	35	51	86	1.509	140.983
Other circulatory disease ...	10	11	21	0.37	34.426
Influenza ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Pneumonia ...	22	14	36	0.632	59.016
Bronchitis ...	21	3	24	0.421	39.344
Other Diseases of respiratory system ...	2	1	3	0.053	4.915
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum ...	4	2	6	0.105	9.836
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea ...	1	0	1	0.018	1.639
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	2	2	4	0.07	6.557
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	2	0	2	0.035	3.279
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
Congenital malformations ...	4	3	7	0.123	11.475
Other defined and ill-defined Diseases ...	24	38	62	1.088	101.638
Motor vehicle accidents ...	9	2	11	0.193	18.033
All other accidents ...	6	7	13	0.228	21.311
Suicide ...	5	4	9	0.158	14.754
Homicide and operations of war ...	0	0	0	0.000	0.000
TOTALS	326	284	610		

TABLE III.

CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES (other than Tuberculosis) NOTIFIED DURING THE YEAR 1960.

Notifiable Diseases	Total Cases Notified													Total Deaths
	Total cases at all ages	Age Periods—Years												
		Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	
Smallpox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Scarlet Fever ...	5	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria (including membranous croup) ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Enteric or typhoid fever (excluding paratyphoid ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Paratyphoid fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Measles (excluding Rubella) ...	141	6	4	18	14	86	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough ...	43	4	6	6	4	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute pneumonia (primary and influenza) ...	22	1	1	—	1	4	1	—	1	3	4	5	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	40	6	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis :—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(1) Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(2) Non-Paralytic ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery ...	17	—	1	2	—	3	1	1	7	—	—	1	—	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Erysipelas ...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—
Malaria ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning ...	21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	19	—

TABLE IV.

TUBERCULOSIS
NEW CASES AND MORTALITY DURING 1960.

Age Periods					New Cases				Deaths			
					Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
					M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1-					—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5-					1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
10-					1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15-					—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
20-					2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
25-					3	2	1	—	—	—	—	—
35-					2	1	1	1	—	—	—	—
45-					3	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
55-					6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65 and upwards					—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1960					18	10	2	2	—	—	—	—
Totals, 1959					15	9	5	1	5	1	1	—
Totals, 1958					21	3	2	2	2	—	—	—

TABLE V.

TUBERCULOSIS REGISTER AT 31st DECEMBER, 1960.

	Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
	M	F	M	F
No. on Register 1/1/60 ...	194	163	16	8
Notified during 1960 ...	28	14	2	2
Removed during 1960 ...	17	13	3	2
No. on Register 31/12/60 ...	205	164	15	8

TABLE VI.
HOUSING STATISTICS

Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1960	...	...	...	1174
New Applications received during the year	...	...	...	478
TOTAL :				1652
Number of Applicants housed or removed from Register during 1960				218
Applications cancelled during the year	...	...	...	245
TOTAL :				463
Number on Waiting List as at 1st January, 1961	...	...	...	1189
Number of Houses erected by Council—1960				
Houses—2 and 3 bedroom type	...	...	...	96
Maisonettes—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	4
Flat over Shop—2 bedrooms	...	...	...	1
Aged Persons Flats	...	...	...	40
Aged Persons Bungalows	...	...	...	12
Single Persons Flats—1 bedroom	...	...	...	28
TOTAL :				181

TABLE VII.
RAINFALL AT SEWAGE PURIFICATION WORKS, FENGATE,
PETERBOROUGH—1960

1960			<i>Total Inches</i>	<i>Difference from Average Deficit Excess</i>	<i>% of Average</i>	<i>Wettest Day</i>	<i>Day</i>	<i>Amt.</i>
January	...	...	3.21	—	1.25	163.9	29	0.57
February	...	...	1.96	—	0.50	134.2	1	0.75
March	...	...	1.46	—	0.09	106.6	29	0.75
April	...	...	0.20	1.30	—	13.3	2	0.07
May	...	...	1.01	0.91	—	52.6	12	0.60
June	...	...	2.39	—	0.70	141.4	23	0.93
July	...	...	3.18	—	1.01	146.7	19	0.76
August	...	...	2.03	0.04	—	98.1	19	0.36
September	...	...	2.82	—	0.99	154.1	22	0.69
October	...	...	3.74	—	1.82	194.0	29	0.50
November	...	...	3.03	—	0.82	137.1	17	0.57
December	...	...	2.99	—	1.39	187.1	20	0.76
			28.02	2.25	8.57	129.1	June 23	0.93
			Excess 6.32					

CITY OF PETERBOROUGH

II

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Chief Public Health Inspector

FOR THE YEAR

1960

(J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I. A.M.I.P.H.E.)

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT

STAFF, 1960.

Chief Public Health Inspector :

J. HALL, M.A.P.H.I., A.M.I.P.H.E., CERT.R.SAN.I.

Additional Public Health Inspectors :

K. R. ENDERBY, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

F. H. FREE, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I.

A. MORTON, M.A.P.H.I., CERT.R.SAN.I. (Qualified May, 1960)

A. N. VENTERS (Assistant)

M. FIRMEDOW (Pupil)

Clerks :

W. D. BURN

MISS O. K. SMITH (Resigned 14-5-60)

D. R. FORD (Appointed 9-5-60)

MRS. F. WOOD (Part-time)

Public Health Inspector's Dept.,
 Town Hall,
 Peterborough.
 1961.

To : The Right Worshipful the Mayor, Aldermen
 and Councillors of the City of Peterborough.

Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my Report for the year 1960, this being my twelfth and the fiftieth submitted to the City Council.

This year has been a year of change in Public Health. It has been realised that moveable dwellings have become a permanent part of modern living and by the passing of the Caravan Sites and Development Act, sites, instead of being the temporary expedients they have been so far in many districts, will in future, be permanent developments if the requirements of the regulations are fully implemented.

The approach to licensing of Slaughterhouses although still in the hands of the Local Authority has changed in as much as the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food must now approve any new Slaughterhouses which were not included in the Report made to them this year. Many conditions, considered necessities, but which it has been impossible to enforce, can now be required under the regulations and no matter how good the standard of the Slaughterhouses, the new regulations should result in improvement.

The Noise Abatement Act 1960 has now made excessive noise or vibration (with certain exceptions) a nuisance under the Public Health Act and the same action can be taken to enforce the abatement of a nuisance caused by noise or vibration as can be taken for any other statutory nuisance.

I must draw members attention to the gradual fading of the black walls of Westwood Street and Walpole Street to the natural colour of the bricks. This, of course, is directly due to the substitution of diesel shunting engines for coal-fired engines.

I hope 1961 will also be a year of change in as much as the Council may see fit to introduce some smoke control areas.

I should like to thank the Chairman and the Members of the Public Health Committee for their support, Dr. Smeaton, the Medical Officer of Health and the members of my Staff for their co-operation and loyal help.

I am,

Your obedient Servant,

J. HALL

Chief Public Health Inspector.

COMPLAINTS

The number of Certificates of Disrepair issued under the Rent Acts continues to decrease as it might be expected and this year 8 Certificates of Disrepair were applied for and Certificates granted or undertakings to do the work were accepted.

There is an apparent increase in the number of Owner/occupied houses especially those owned by Italians employed locally in the Brickyards. These houses are usually gaily painted and brighten up the streets of the City.

For the benefit of new members, to ensure a reasonable standard of housing, it is necessary to adopt one of the following methods :—

- (1) A house to house inspection of the dwellings in the area should be carried out taking note of existing disrepair and where the houses can be made fit at a reasonable cost, a notice should be served on the Owner to do the work. If the Owner does not carry out the necessary repairs, the Council can then do the work in default and charge the Owners with the cost.
- (2) Where the house cannot be made fit at a reasonable cost, Notice is served on the Owner to this effect and the Owner attends for interview with the Council to decide the action to be taken to either repair, close or demolish the house.

In both of the above cases, the Owner has the right of appeal to County Court against the decision of the Council.

- (3) Where there is a large number of houses unfit, it might be better to treat them collectively, in which case, the Council makes a Clearance Order and the Owners have the right of appeal to the Ministry.

Because of the large amount of additional work, it is becoming increasingly difficult to deal with houses as in (1) above and it is becoming more and more common to ask for repairs on houses as a result of complaints by the Tenants.

The number of complaints for the year was 819 which included 380 complaints of infestations of rats and mice. Of the complaints of the infestations of rats, 38 were caused by defective drains.

In addition there were 51 complaints of wasps nests which were treated by the Rodent Operator.

STATUTORY NOTICES SERVED

73 Statutory Notices were served as follows :—

HOUSING ACT, 1957

Section	Number of Notices	Result	No.
17	28	Houses demolished	2
		Houses — demolition not completed at end of year	11
		Houses closed	8
		Undertakings given to render houses fit ...	7
159	4	It was necessary to serve formal notice of entry on 4 Owners	4

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

48	3	In each case defects were found and the necessary work was completed by the Owner's tradesman	3
83	1	Notice complied with	1
93	3	Work completed by Owner	2
		Outstanding at the end of the year	1
24	34	Work completed by Local Authority	31
		By arrangement, the work was completed by the Owner's Tradesman under the supervision of the Local Authority	3

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

I give below an abridged list of nuisances and defects remedied during the year which have been enforced by means of the various Sections of the Public Health Act, 1936 :—

Drains relaid, repaired, cleansed, etc.	194
W.C.'s and urinals repaired, renewed and reconstructed	24
Roofs repaired, rain-water pipes renewed, etc.	45
Chimney stacks rebuilt, etc., walls rebuilt and repaired	6
Woodwork repaired (floors, windows, doors, etc.)	36
Water laid on inside houses, new sinks fixed, waste pipes refitted, etc.	8
Accumulations of refuse and manure removed	21
Miscellaneous	63

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

22 disinfections were carried out after removal to Hospital of patients with Tuberculosis. In addition, all Library books in all cases of infectious diseases were disinfected before being returned to the Libraries.

INFESTATIONS & DIRTY PREMISES

5 premises were disinfested and one filthy premises cleansed after service of Statutory Notice.

COMMON LODGING HOUSES

19 visits were made to the two common lodging houses in the City. These lodging houses can in no way compare with common lodging houses in pre-war days as practically all the occupants are of long standing occupation.

OFFENSIVE TRADES

The offensive trades existing in the City consist of one Rag and Bone Merchant and one Fat Refinery. Offal and Refuse from the Slaughterhouses is collected by a firm of Manure Makers, (see report on Meat Inspection). This explains the reason for the few offensive trades in the City as all the offensive trades are connected with by-products of the Slaughterhouses.

KNACKER'S YARD

None practising in the City.

FAIRGROUNDS

Inspections were made of the Fairs during the year and as in previous years, all vans were found to be provided with proper means of sanitation and water supply. The stalls used for selling food to the employees of the Showmen, in addition to those selling food to the general public, were visited before and during the Fairs.

The catering arrangements at the annual "Show" were inspected before and during the Show.

PLACES OF PUBLIC ENTERTAINMENT

There are 123 places of public entertainment, 97 being licensed premises all of which have been inspected during the year. Detailed inspections were made immediately before Brewster's Sessions. The Brewers continue to improve the standard of accommodation provided.

PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936 & NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

This latter Act extends nuisances to include noise or vibration. During this year, two complaints have been received of extensive noise, one of them on the day which the Act came into force but this noise was not repeated so presumably the publicity given to the Act had the desired effect of abating this nuisance.

In the second case, investigations proceed but so far the evidence obtained cannot justify the service of an Abatement Notice.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956

During the year under review, 2 complaints only were received in respect of installations other than locomotives.

Locomotives emitting black smoke likely to cause a nuisance when observed are reported to the local Motive Power Superintendent and disciplinary action is taken against the offending drivers and firemen.

Coaling Plant, New England — As last year, no complaints have been received regarding the plant.

The Spital Bridge coaling plant has now been demolished and the site cleared.

Again I have to report that there is a lack of interest in the making of Smoke Control areas and the adoption of byelaws regarding the installation of firegrates capable of burning smokeless fuel, due to a local belief that Peterborough is a reasonably clean City and a resentment against the apparent volume of smoke emitted by the Electricity Works.

The readings have been taken from the two Deposit Gauges and Sulphur Dioxide Indicators installed, comparisons of which will be noted on the graphs of readings given on last two pages. The Deposit Gauges are situated up wind and down wind of the Electricity Works.

THE CARAVAN SITES & CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960

During this year the above Act came into force which completely alters the law regarding Moveable Dwellings. This should result in an improvement of conditions on Sites especially if the Model Regulations issued by the Ministry of Housing & Local Government are fully implemented by Local Authorities. This Authority has adopted the Regulations and as the Sites are given permission by the local Town & Country Planning Authority so the Local Authority is issuing Licences to cover the same period.

Today in conjunction with the Town & Country Planning Authority, standards requiring roadways, pathways, drainage, water supply and sanitary accommodation and spacing of vans have been enforced and the main alterations to the local sites will be for the provision of more space between vans and additional laundry and bathing facilities.

One complication has arisen from the siting of vans on the grass verge of a country lane within the City boundary. Ownership cannot be proved of the grass verge and therefore it is impossible to proceed against anyone for the removal of these dwellings, under the new Act, whereas under the Public Health Act, 1936, successful prosecutions have been taken and the vans removed on previous occasions. This method is no longer open to the Local Authority because now it is only possible to proceed against the Owner of the land not the occupier of the Moveable Dwelling.

Public Health Act, 1936 — A successful prosecution was taken against a van dweller for siting his van on unlicensed land for more than 42 consecutive days. A fine of £3 : was obtained with a daily penalty which amounted to over £9 : 15 : 0.

During the year, 29 Sites were licensed for 493 vans and 207 visits were made to these sites.

An exemption is now contained under the Act for Showmen resting during the winter months. It is accepted that a Showman is a person who holds a current Member's Card of the Showmens Guild. These van dwellers are allowed to site their vans on unlicensed land. It has been my experience that on one Site, the vans tend to pack together far too closely so that there is increased fire risk. Whether this is due to the difficulty in obtaining sites locally or an attempt on the part of the Site Owner to obtain as much rent as possible, I do not know but Peterborough is a very popular resting place for van dwellers because of the large amount of seasonal work available.

SWIMMING POOLS

Samples of water were taken during the year from the swimming pools in the City namely those owned by the City Council, by the Joint Education Board and at a private school, for bacteriological examination and to test for free chlorine content of the water. The presence of free chlorine indicates that sufficient chlorine is being used to combat the contamination present at the time of sampling. The samples proved satisfactory.

Regular visits were also made to the pools during the season to inspect records kept.

FOOD & DRUGS ACT, 1938 - 55

PROSECUTIONS

Offence —

Verdict —

Contraventions of Food Hygiene Regulations 1955.

(Tomatoes exposed for sale in boxes on the ground and not properly protected from contamination).

Fined 10/-

Selling Whisky to the prejudice of the customer. (This item was mentioned in the 1959 Report and I quote as under :—

“After a complaint, a sample of whisky was purchased from an Inn in Peterborough on a Sunday evening. The room in which the whisky was served being almost entirely used by teenagers. The whisky was found to be adulterated with 12.6 per cent. by volume of extraneous water. The prosecution was taken in 1960).

Fined £5 : Pleaded Guilty.

Food & Drugs Act, Section 2 —
Not of substance and quality.
(Insect in Fruit Pie).

Unconditional discharge on payment of 23/- costs.

The various premises registered or subject to regulations made under the Food & Drugs Act have been regularly inspected, in particular the Cafes and Restaurant kitchens. The Hotels, which are for the greater part situated in the centre of the City, are visited once a week, varying the day and the time of visit.

Altogether 974 visits were made to the various food shops in the City.
78 visits have been made to the 15 Bakehouses in the City during the year.

REGISTERED PREMISES UNDER SECTION 16

(A) Ice-cream :

Ice-cream is manufactured by one firm in the City. This manufacturer pasteurises ice-cream by the “Holder” method.

The recording thermometers are regularly inspected and checked with the certified thermometers owned by the Department.

The Italians also appear to be re-entering the Ice-cream trade in this City not with the ornate horse and cart but with modern motor vehicles. The Ice-cream manufacturer referred to above employs many Italians and allows them to make up Italian confections. These are proving very popular and are sold under various Italian names. On the other hand, the employment of these Italians means more work for the Public Health Inspector until such times as they adapt themselves to methods in a modern establishment.

Except for occasional traders coming into the City area mostly on Sundays, most of the Ice-cream sold is prepacked.

There are 200 premises retailing Ice-cream in the City, all of which were visited during the year.

(B) Making-up Premises :

141 visits were made to 42 premises in the City, additional to those made to Butchers Shops and Making-up Premises adjoining Slaughterhouses.

FOOD OTHER THAN MEAT

141 requests were received during the year which resulted in 457 Condemnation Notes being issued covering 2460 tins of food and 1 ton, 15 cwt. 3 qtrs, 21 lbs. of other foodstuffs.

FOOD SAMPLING

During the year 14 Formal Samples of milk were taken all of which were satisfactory.

Milk which was the subject of a complaint was submitted to the Public Analyst for his opinion on some foreign matter which it contained. We were informed that the foreign matter was coniferous wood and on further enquiry, I formed the opinion that it was from a christmas tree in the complainant's own home. The above sample was certified by the Public Analyst as an Informal Sample of Milk containing foreign matter.

The average composition of the milks gave Fat as 3.73% and Solids-not-Fat as 8.83%. This gave a better average composition for both Fat and Solids-not-Fat than last year.

There are 4 firms delivering milk to the houses in the City, one of these firms comes from out of the town and sells only sterilised milk. These firms are also the only firms providing milk for sale in the various small shops in the City.

The records at the pasteurising plants of the 3 firms who retail milk other than sterilised milk within the City, are readily available for inspection. These records include the Fat and Solids-not-Fat percentages of all milk. For this reason, the number of samples taken for this type of milk sampling has been fairly small to avoid unnecessary duplication and to make available an opportunity to take more samples of other foods.

Informal Samples have been taken of a large variety of foods which include :—

Cod Liver Oil, Cream Cheese, Influenza Cold Mixture, Fruit Sauce, Nestea, Roselle, Gravy Powder, Mustard, Pepper Flavoured Compound, Onion Salt,

Rivella, Kipper Fillets with butter, Sponge Mixture, Beef Dripping, Liquid Apples, Bread Sauce, Orange Flavoured Drink, Instant Coffee, Jelly Crystals, Spree Fruit Drink, Portello, Low Sugar Jam, Jellied Eels, Cetal, Beef Sausage, Dairy Mousse, Ice Pole, Cayenne Pepper, Cube with Chicken Meat and Fat, White Sauce, Aspirin, Tarragon Vinegar, Easy Icing, Jamset Apple Pectin, Orange Flavoured Table Jelly, Cream Cheese Spread, Coldrex, Pineapple in Lemon Jelly, Onam containing Ham and Tongue, Buttersnap, Almond Marzipan, Coffee Spread, Minced Steak, Moist Brown Sugar, Sweetened Steamed Pudding Mixture, Fritter Mixture, Instant Potato, Salt, Plain Flour, Corned Pork Roll, Blackcurrant Pastilles, Febs, Farinoca, Short Pastry Mix, Beef Suet, Milk, Pork Sausage, Orange Drink, Cream, Butter, Lard, Mincemeat, Mixed Cut Peel, Lemonade Powder, Bread, Margarine (10% butter), Margarine and Pork Luncheon Meat.

The Informal Samples of Margarine were also tested for Vitamin A content.

Formal Samples were taken of :—

Pork Sausage, Strawberry Jam, Soft Frozen Ice Cream, Cottage Spread, Dairy Ice Cream, Ice Cream, Double Cream, Chicklettes, Orange Drink, Cyder Vinegar, Mild Beer, Pork Luncheon Meat, Gin, Butter, Pork Pie, Whisky and Rum.

During the year, the Public Analyst reported that a sample of a lactose drink was unsatisfactory because of the description on the label. Representations have been made to the firm and, as a result the words "Tones up digestion" have been deleted from the label whilst the phrase "lacto-serum" has been replaced by "de-proteinised whey."

A tin of Pork Luncheon Meat contained only 69% meat and fell short of an agreed standard of 80% meat. This was an informal sample and representations were made to the firm. A further sample was taken which the Public Analyst certified as containing 74% meat but which the Analyst for the firm certified as containing 80% meat. In view of the constant checks made by the firm and the certification of their Analyst, no further action was taken in this matter.

A sample of Cottage Cheese which contained only 42% milk fat was taken and representations were made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food expressing concern that a product of this nature which contains practically no food value should be made available to the public.

A slice of bread was submitted to the Public Analyst and was certified as being contaminated with 14% of mineral grease and metallic iron particles or rust. A successful prosecution was taken in 1961 resulting in a fine of £10.

MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATION) (PASTEURISED & STERILISED MILK) REGULATION, 1960

Sterilised milk is sold in this City by two firms, one operating from Grimsby and the other providing milk for distribution through one of the local firms.

51 samples were taken and submitted to the Pathological Laboratory for approved tests, all of which were satisfactory.

Milk biologically tested for the presence of tuberculous infection proved negative.

NOTE — For Tuberculin Tested Milk, the test is Methylene Blue, for keeping quality i.e. cleanliness, for Pasteurised Milk, the tests are Methylene Blue, for keeping quality, i.e. cleanliness, and Phosphatase to show whether or not the milk has been heat-treated ; for Sterilised Milk a Turbidity Test is applied.

SLAUGHTERHOUSES

During 1960, an inspection was made of all the Slaughterhouses in the City and a report made to the Public Health Committee on the condition existing. The Slaughterhouse Owners were informed how far their Slaughterhouses fell short of the regulations. In each case, the Owners decided to comply with the regulations so that their licence would continue.

In addition to the existing Slaughterhouses, plans were submitted by a large Firm of wholesale meat traders for the building of a new Slaughterhouse which obtained the approval of the City Council and the local Planning Authority.

The neighbouring Local Authorities namely Old Fletton U.D.C., Norman Cross R.D.C., Barnack R.D.C., Thorney R.D.C., Whittlesey U.D.C., Stamford Borough Council and Peterborough R.D.C., were consulted regarding the adequacy or otherwise of the slaughtering facilities in the area. Many organisations who might have an interest in the slaughtering facilities provided in the area were also consulted.

The result of these consultations together with a report on all the Slaughterhouses and the proposed new Slaughterhouse were submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries & Food.

The necessary advertisement was inserted in the local papers giving notice of the above.

MEAT INSPECTION

Carcases Inspected and Condemned

	<i>Cattle (excluding cows)</i>	<i>Cows</i>	<i>Calves</i>	<i>Sheep and Lambs</i>	<i>Pigs</i>
1. Number killed ...	3827	35	137	15,057	14,783
2. Number inspected ...	3827	35	137	15,057	14,783
3. All diseases, except T.B. and C.B. whole carcases condemned ...	3	—	2	11	7
4. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	398	2	—	205	476
5. Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with disease other than T.B. and C.B. ...	10.5%	5.7%	1.4%	1.4%	3.3%
6. T.B. ONLY Whole carcases con- demned ...	4	—	—	—	—
7. Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	114	3	1	—	284
8. Percentage of the num- ber inspected affected with T.B. ...	3.08%	8.6%	.8%	—	1.9%
9. CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ...	59	2	—	—	—
10. Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigera- tion ...	59	2	—	—	—
11. Generalised and totally condemned ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

It should be noted that the figures shown against lines 3, 6 and 9 in the table represent whole carcasses condemned as detailed above. The figures against lines 4 and 7 represent parts of carcasses condemned, i.e. heads, tongues, livers, lungs, etc.

The total number of animals slaughtered during 1960 was :—

Beast (including Cows) ...	3,862	Pigs ...	...	...	14,783
Sheep and Lambs ...	15,057	Calves ...	...	...	137

The total weight of carcasses condemned during the year was :—

Beef ...	...	2,543 stones	(Note C.B. carcasses salvaged
Mutton ...	...	79 stones	by treatment in accordance
Veal ...	...	7 stones	with Ministry circular).
Pork ...	...	79 stones	

The number of carcasses condemned for T.B. and C.B. is shown in the table.

CATTLE

59 Beast ...	...	C.B.
2 Cows ...	...	C.B.
4 Beast ...	...	T.B.
1 Beast ...	...	Johnes disease
1 Beast ...	...	Fevered
1 Beast ...	...	Multiple abscesses

CALVES

1 Calf ...	...	Immaturity
1 Calf ...	...	Septicaemia

SHEEP

8 Sheep ...	...	Emaciation
1 Sheep ...	...	Putrifaction
1 Sheep ...	...	Acute
	...	septic mastitis
1 Sheep ...	...	Oedema

PIGS

1 Pig ...	...	Septicaemia
2 Pigs ...	...	Moribund
1 Pig ...	...	Suffocation
1 Pig ...	...	Fevered
1 Pig ...	...	Oedema
1 Pig ...	...	Pyæmia

Disposal of Condemned Meat and Other Foods.

All condemned meat is collected by Mays & Sons Ltd., of Bourne, for disposal by digestion on their premises. All condemned meat and offal is immediately coloured green to ensure that it will not be sold for human consumption.

Other foods, when condemned, are collected and disposed of by burying in the Council's tip.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958.

The humane slaughter of animals is now the subject of the Slaughter of Animals Act, 1958 and regulations made thereunder. A new provision of the licensing of Slaughtermen is that the Licence shall specify the kind of animals he may slaughter and the types of instruments which may be used by him for this purpose. Before a new Licence is granted under these regulations, the Slaughterman has to satisfy an Inspector of his ability to use the specified instrument without cruelty to the animal.

FACTORIES ACT, 1937.

The total of Factories includes Bakehouses, Making-up Premises, Dairies and one Ice-cream Factory. The visits to these premises are not included under this heading except where action was required under the appropriate section of the Factories Act.

<i>Premises</i> (1)	<i>Number on Register</i> (2)	<i>Number of</i>		
		<i>Inspections</i> (3)	<i>Written notices</i> (4)	<i>Occupiers prosecuted</i> (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities	38	75	1	Nil
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority ...	247	169	3	Nil
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises) ...	29	6	Nil	Nil
Total	294	250	4	Nil

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred		
			To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Want of Cleanliness (S.1.)	11	10	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	3	2	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) i... ..	1	1	—	—	—
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	3	4	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective	5	5	—	—	—
(c) Not separate for sexes	Nil	Nil	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (not including of- fences relating to Out- work)	4	3	—	—	—
Total	27	25	—	—	—

Various nuisances and works of cleansing were carried out after informal action by this Department, in addition to the above.

Regular visits were paid to the 7 large building sites and numerous small sites to inspect the sanitary accommodation.

264 houses were completed under private enterprise and 184 under construction.

OUTWORKERS

Addresses of Outworkers :—

Received from Employers ...	...	...	...	136
Received from other Councils	...	...	...	4
Forwarded to other Councils	...	...	...	1

All the Outworkers' premises in the City have been visited, and found to be satisfactory.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

Having found that April and October are the best months for doing the work on sewers, the treatments were again carried out in those months. Infestation of the sewers continues to be about the same, sewers being cleared of rats in some areas and in other areas of the City, the rat population remains static.

The Refuse Tip which is owned by the Local Authority and is situated in the adjoining district, is regularly visited, at least weekly, for treatment. Since this tip has become controlled, there has been a big improvement but unfortunately because of the nature of the surrounding area, the control of the rat population remains a problem.

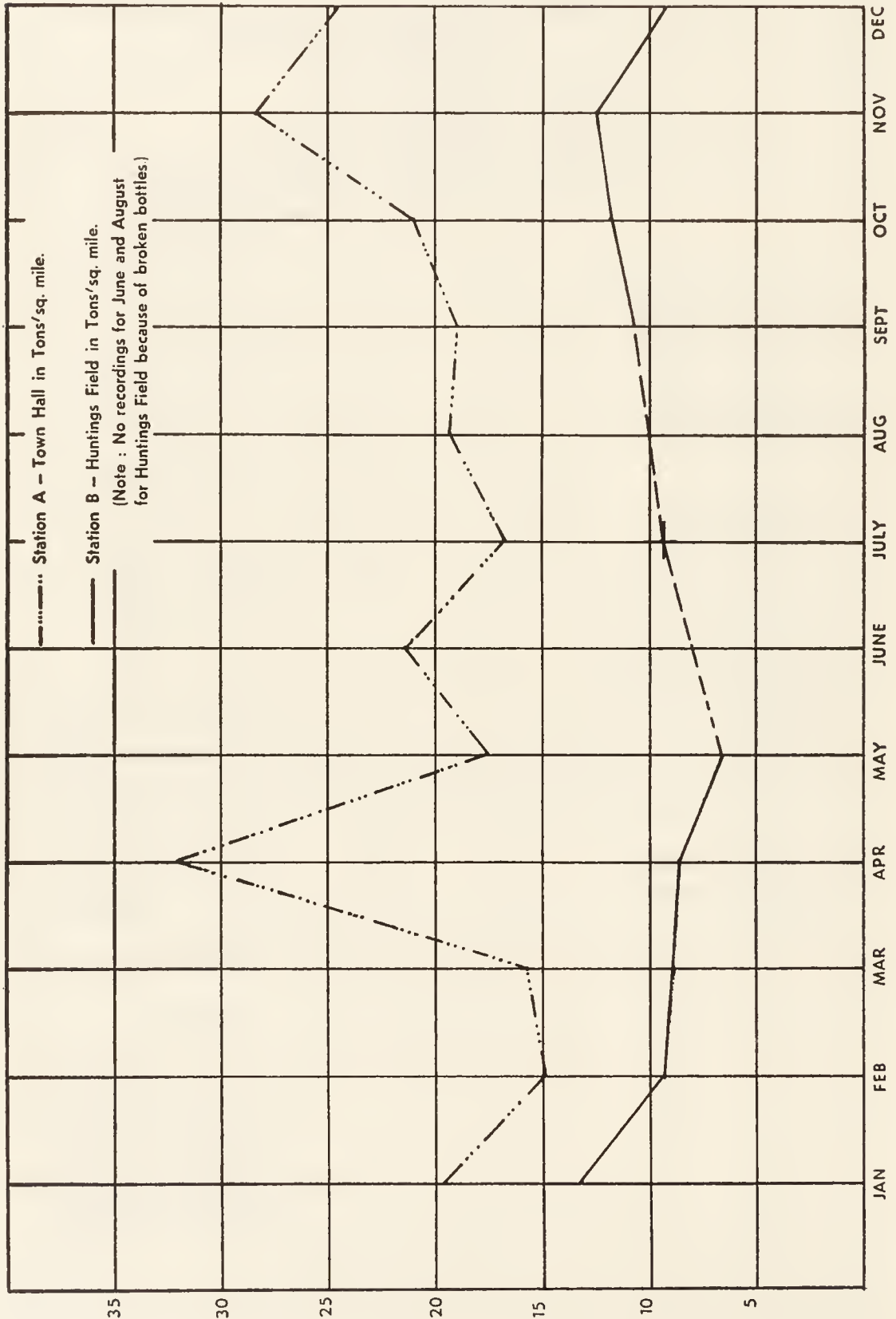
PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	Local Au- thority	Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	All Other (including Business Premises)	Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	Agri- cultural
1. Number of proper- ties in Local Au- thority's District (Notes 1 and 2)	36	18,646	3,454	22,136	70
2. Number of proper- ties inspected as a result of :					
(a) Notification	21	273	85	379	4
(b) Survey under the Act	47	305	52	404	14
(c) Otherwise (e.g. when visited primarily for some other pur- pose)	—	2,909	2,412	5,321	Nil
3. Total inspections carried out—including re-inspections	299	1,307	511	2,117	56
4. Number of proper- ties inspected (in Sect.11) which were found to be infes- ted by :					
(Major					
(a) Rats (Minor	33	130	32	195	3
(Major					
(b) Mice (Minor	4	16	5	25	2
5. Number of infes- ted properties (in Sect. IV) treated by the L.A. (Figures should NOT exceed those given at Sect. IV)	37	146	37	220	5

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949—continued.

	TYPE OF PROPERTY				
	Non-Agricultural				Agricultural
	(1) Local Au- thority	(2) Dwelling Houses (including Council Houses)	(3) All Other (including Business Premises)	(4) Total of Cols. (1), (2) & (3)	
6. Total treatments carried out—including re-treatments	187	253	95	535	11
7. Number of Notices served under Section 4 of the Act :	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(a) Treatment	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
(b) Structural Work (i.e. Proofing)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
8. Number of cases in which default action was taken following the issue of a notice under Sect. 4 of the Act.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
9. Legal Proceedings	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
10. Number of "Block" control schemes carried out.			Nil		

MONTHLY RECORDINGS FOR TOWN HALL AND HUNTINGS FIELD
IN TONS/SQ. MILE GRIT DEPOSITED IN DEPOSIT GAUGE.



MONTHLY RECORDINGS FOR TOWN HALL AND HUNTINGS FIELD
IN Mg/100 cm./day

